





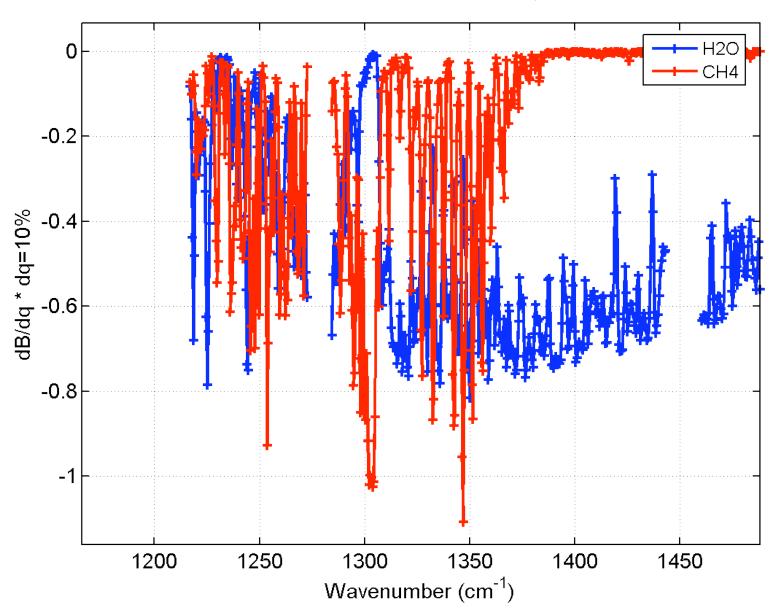
L. Strow and S. Hannon, UMBC Physics Department and JCET

- CH_4 highly variable in the atmosphere, strong greenhouse gas
- Until recently CH₄ was increasing, seems to have stabilized in last few years
- AIRS has many channels sensitive to CH₄
- AIRS bias evaluation using ECMWF reproduces CMDL CO₂ climatology
 - CO_2 signal much smaller, so CH_4 should be easy to measure
 - CH₄ mixed in with water lines
- Present work: evaluate CH₄ variability using ECMWF bias calculations
 - H₂O control channels suggest ECMWF water errors not introducing large errors
 - Examine several channels, validate with MIPAS/ENVISAT, CMDL
 - Upper trop/strat CH₄ variability a problem?
 - Look at yearly trends: will AIRS be competitive with CMDL?





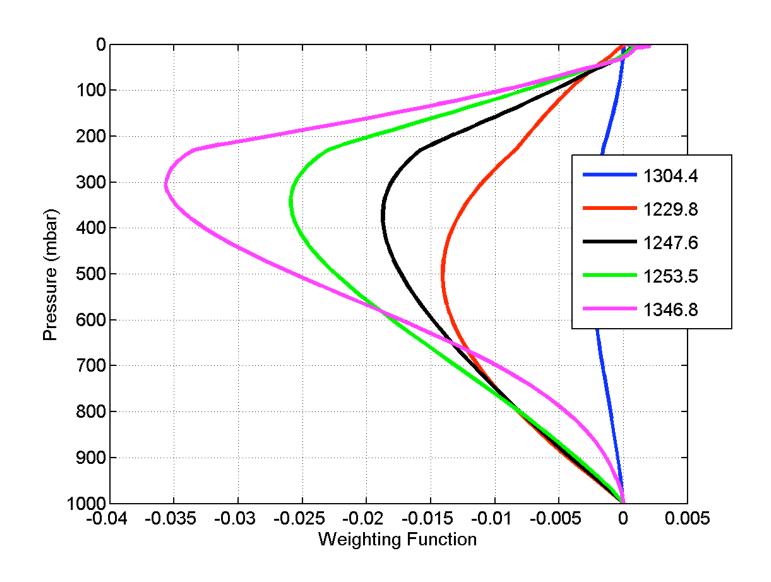
CH4 Sensitivity







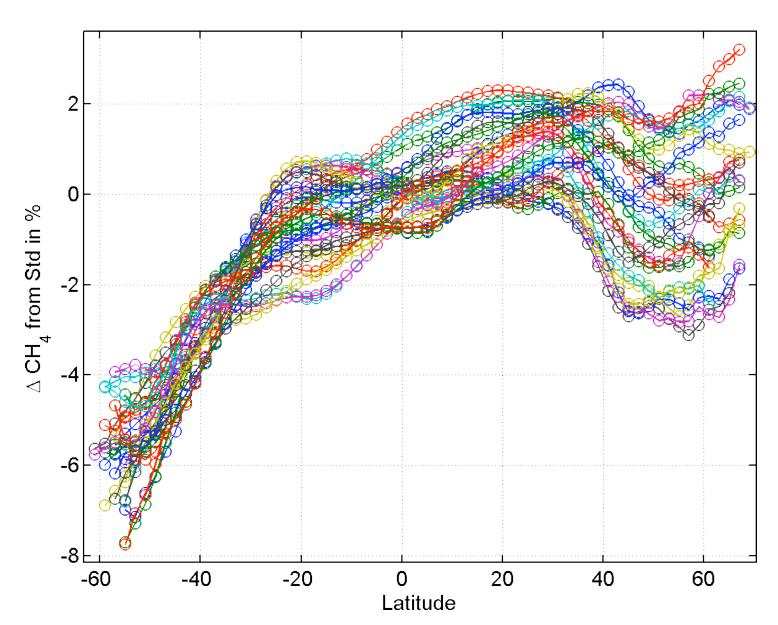
CH₄ Weighting Functions







Monthly Biases in % CH₄

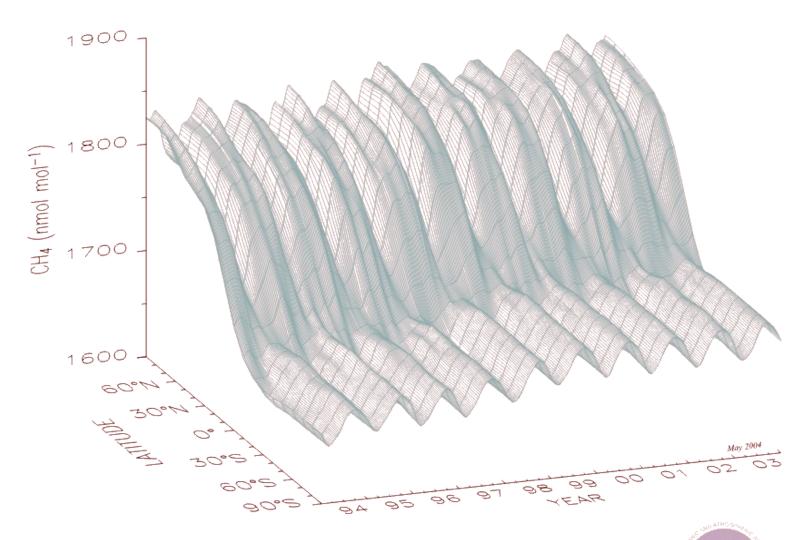




Global Distribution of Atmospheric Methane

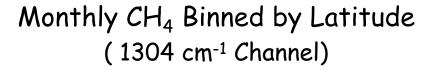


NOAA CMDL Carbon Cycle Greenhouse Gases

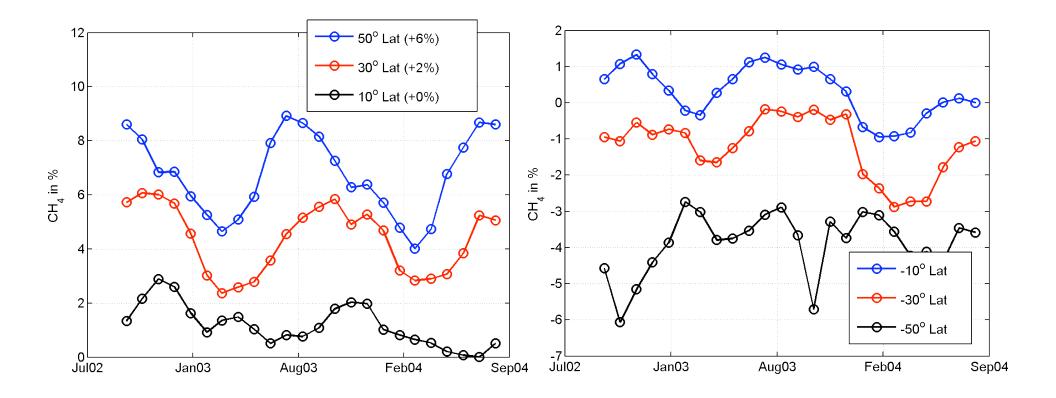


Three dimensional representation of the latitudinal distribution of atmospheric methane in the marine boundary layer. Data from the NOAA CMDL cooperative air sampling network were used. The surface represents data smoothed in time and latitude. Principal investigator: Dr. Ed Dlugokencky, NOAA CMDL Carbon Cycle Greenhouse Gases, Boulder, Colorado, (303) 497-6228 (ed.dlugokencky@noaa.gov, http://www.cmdl.noaa.gov/ccgg).





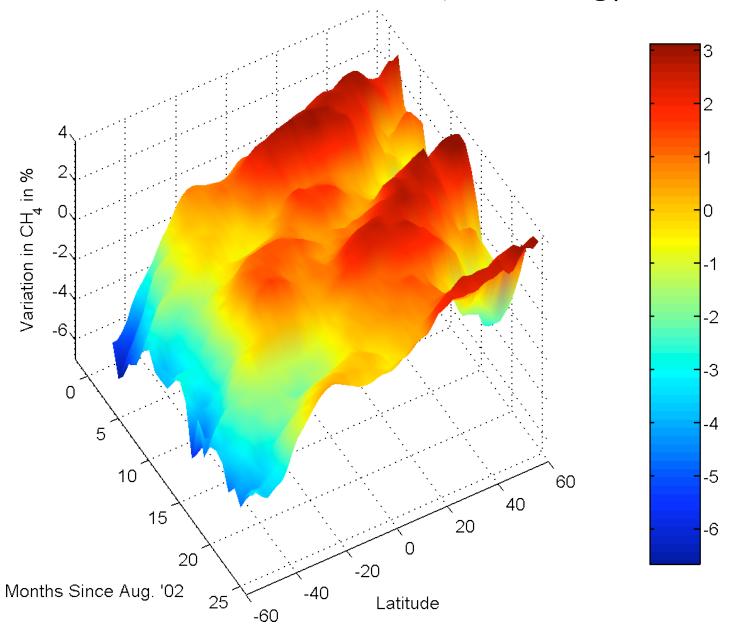








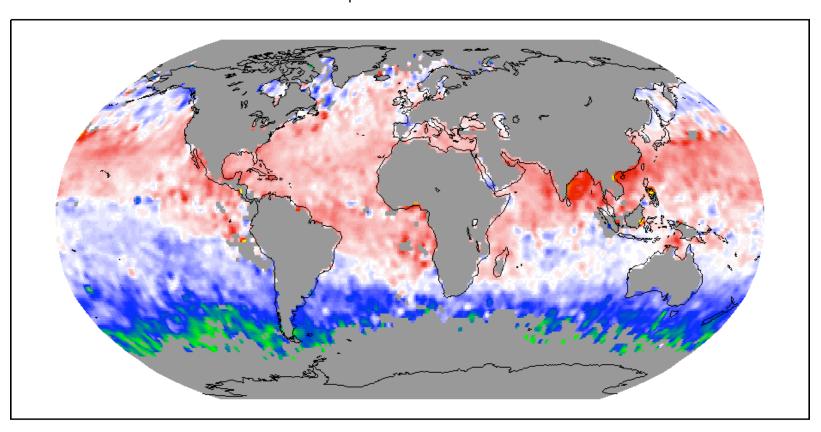
24-Month Zonal CH4 Climatology



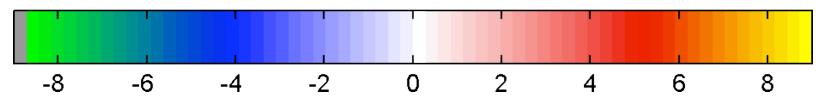




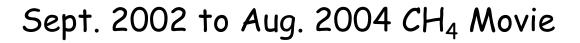
CH₄ October 2003



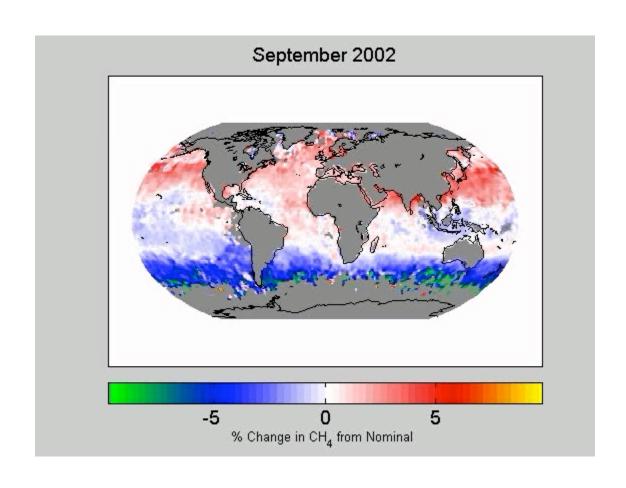
Deviation from RTA CH_4 Profile in %









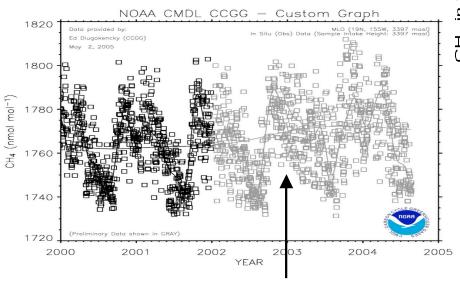


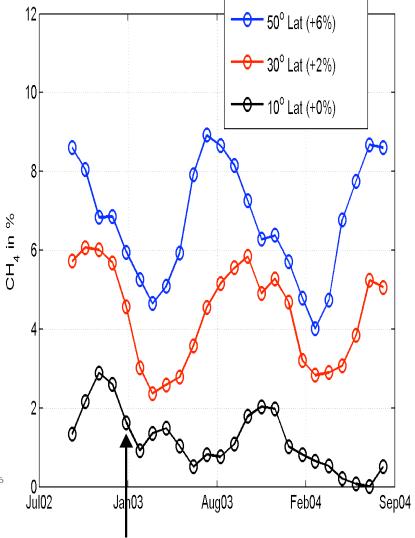






Vertical Scales are roughly equivalent. CMDL plot is for MLO @ 20N Lat.







Validation with MIPAS on ENVISAT (AIRS Sees Upper Trop/Strat CH₄)

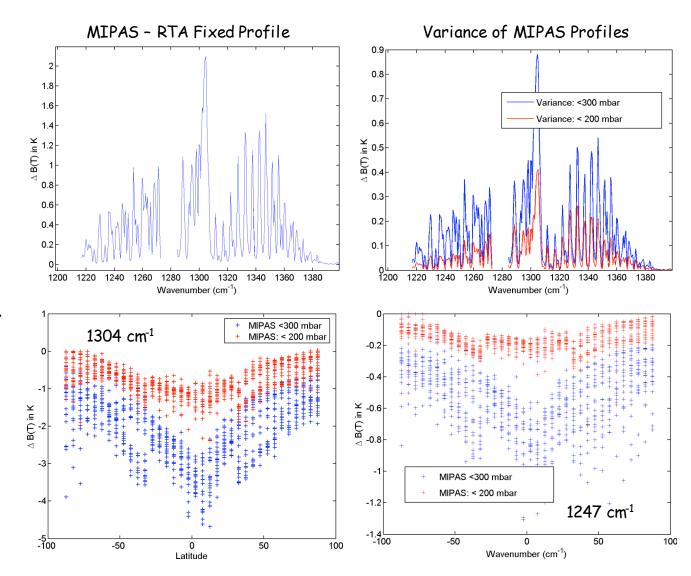


MIPAS is a limb sounding IR interferometer on ENVISAT

They have generated monthly mean climatologies for CH_4 , from ~300 mbar to high in the stratosphere.

Their 200-300 mbar data has high variance.

We have imported MIPAS profiles into SARTA and "translated" MIPAS CH₄ variability to B(T) units

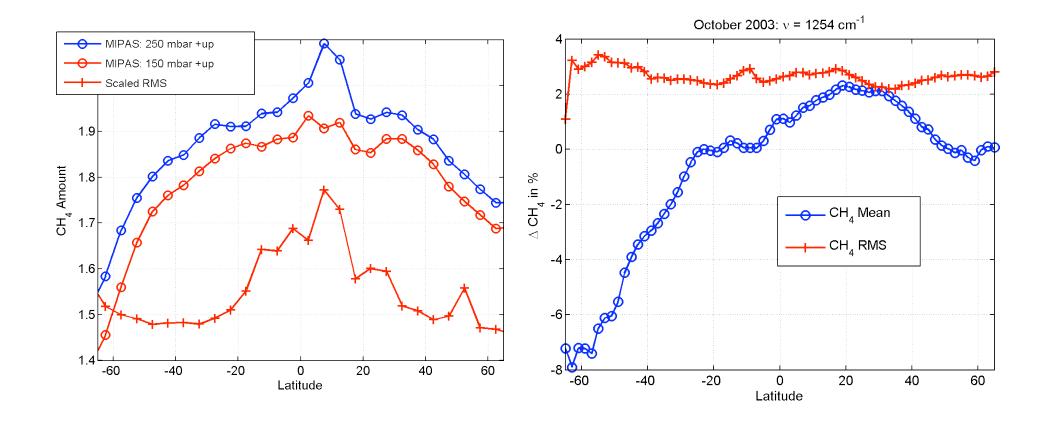




MIPAS vs AIRS for Oct. 2003



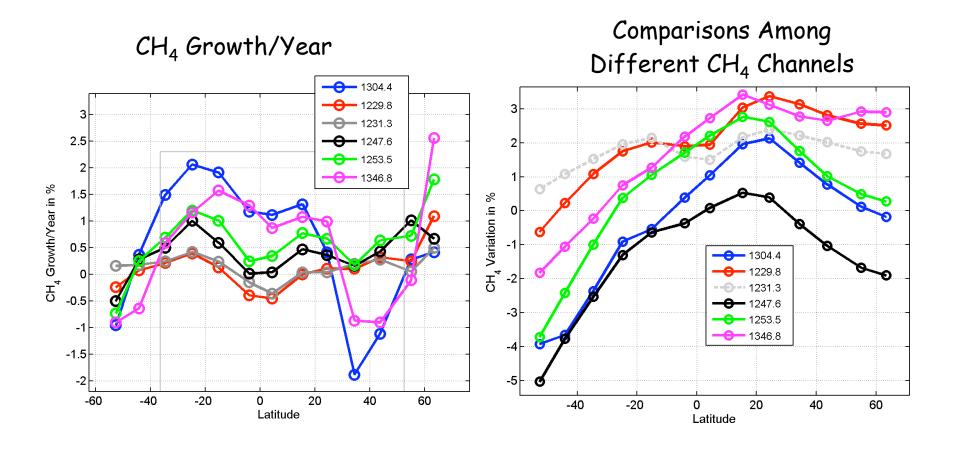
(Details of zonal means are similar.)







How Repeatable are these Measurements?









Sciencexpress

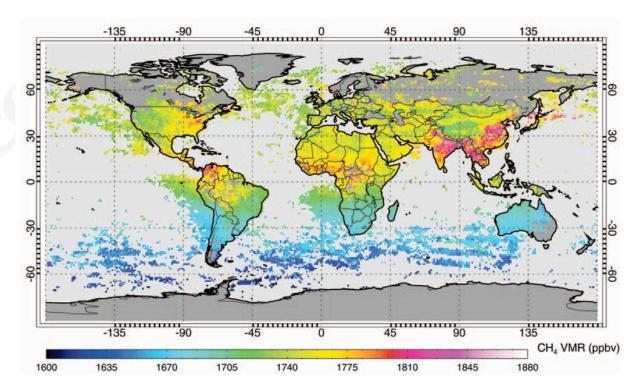
Report

Assessing Methane Emissions from Global Space-Borne Observations

C. Frankenberg¹, J.F. Meirink², M. van Weele², U. Platt¹ & T. Wagner¹

¹Institute of environmental physics, University of Heidelberg, INF 229, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany. ²Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, Section of Atmospheric Composition, P.O.Box 201, 3730 AE De Bilt, The Netherlands.

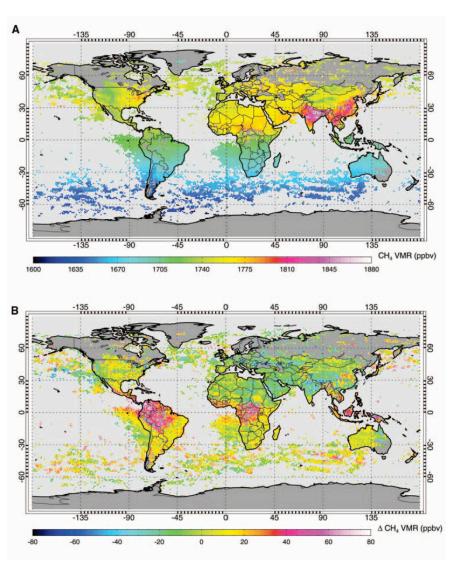
In the past two centuries, atmospheric methane has more than doubled and now constitutes 20% of the anthropogenic climate forcing by greenhouse gases. Yet its sources are not well quantified, introducing uncertainties in its global budget. We retrieved the global methane distribution using space-borne near-infrared absorption spectroscopy. In addition to the expected latitudinal gradient, we detect large-scale patterns of anthropogenic and natural methane emissions. Furthermore, we observe unexpectedly high methane concentrations over tropical rainforests revealing that emission inventories considerably underestimate methane sources in these regions during the time period of investigation (August-November 2003).

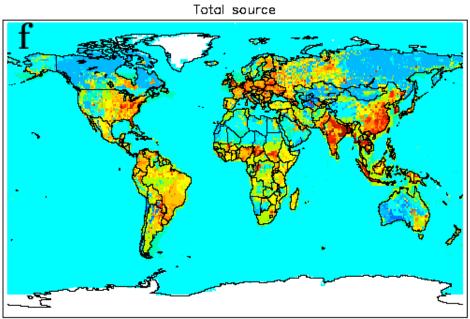














Summary

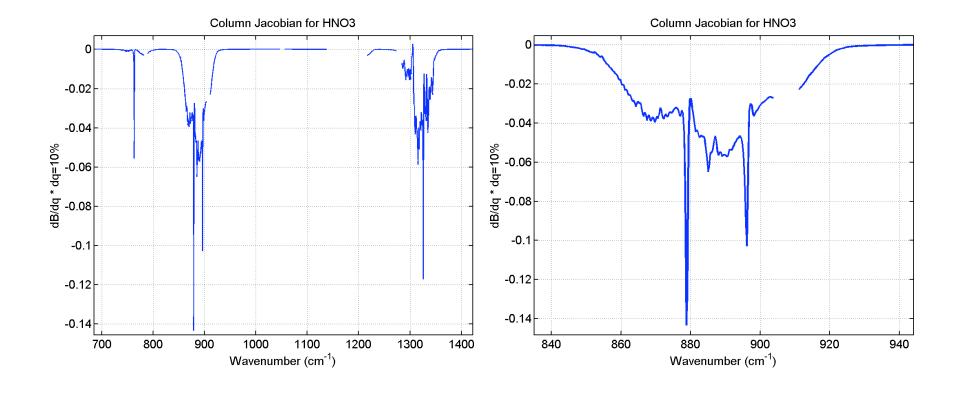


- •AIRS has good CH₄ sensitivity
- But, very wide weighting functions
 - Sensitive to stratosphere
- ·How interpret results?
- ·What can AIRS provide compared to other instruments?
- ·Need other information? MIPAS, SCHIMACHY?
- •Retrievals over land should give better validation information, especially with Maddy/Barnet individual retrievals
- ·Need to work with modelers





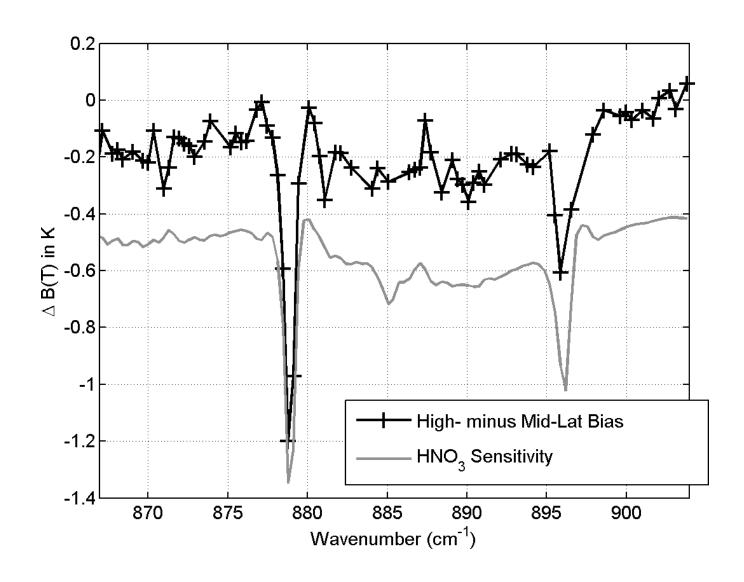




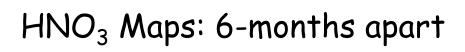




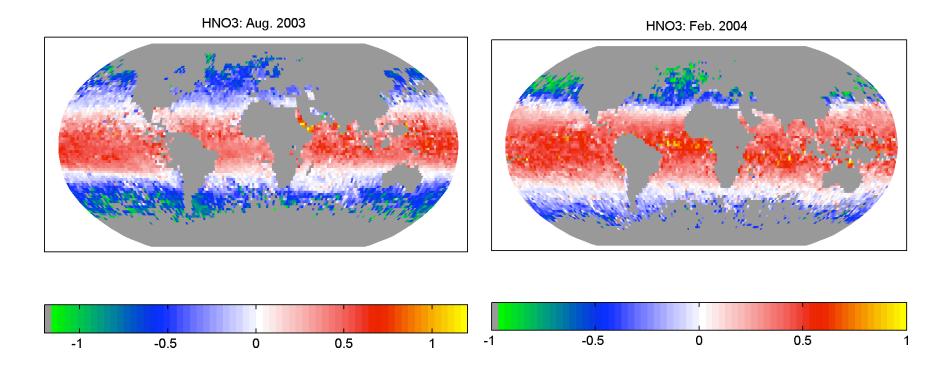
Observed Variation in HNO₃ Bias with Latitude









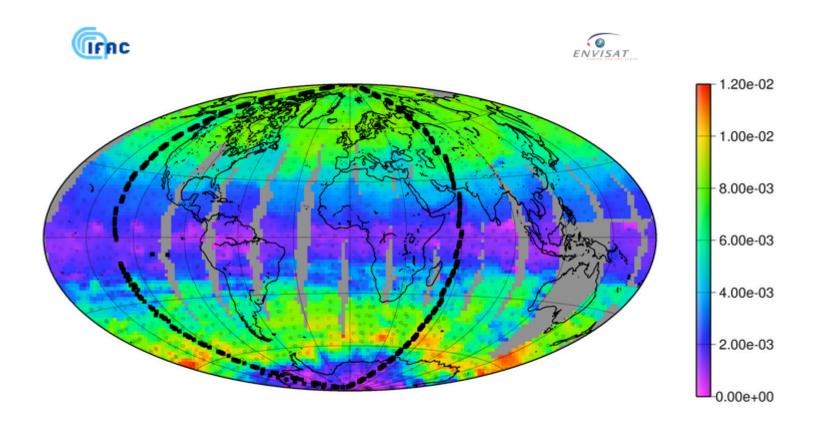


Scale is bias in K, Δ HNO $_3$ of 10% is ~0.12K in B(T)



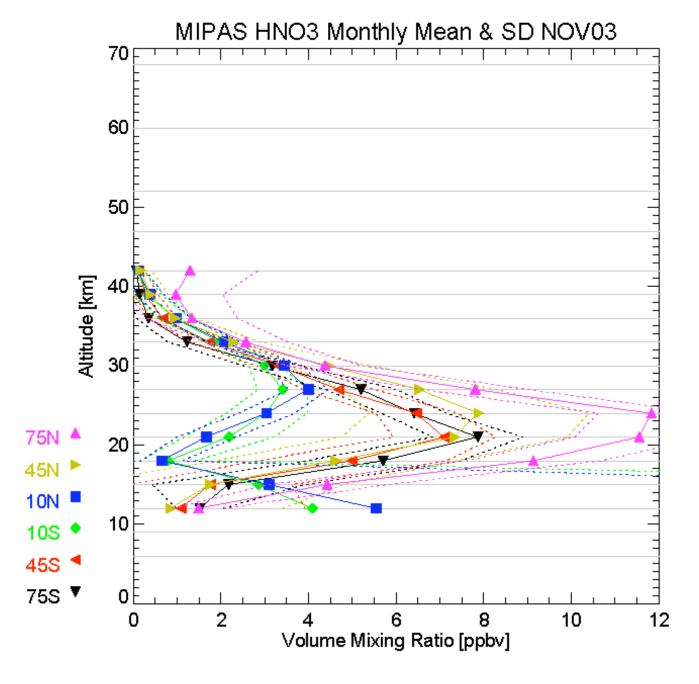


















 N_2O variability in the stratosphere will probably affect AIRS N_2O channels as well.

